JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

EDITOR AND PROPERTOR.

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Editornia and European Editions.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, Carlebren in the Wood-Tight Rofk-Twenty Minutes Wilh a Tight-Slordin Catabact Ascession,

BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery. - MANPREDONE -- EQUES-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-PAULINE-TON

LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. Afternoon and Evening-HARRY BLAKE-MAGIC THUMPLY-WIZARD SKIPY-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -Day and Evening-The Sea of ICE-AZTEC CHILDREN-LIVING CURI OSITIES, 40. BRYANIS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad way.—Bunlangurs, Songs, Dances, &c.—Uago Up.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Kiblo's Saloon Broadway — ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.-HAPTY NEW YEAR. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 66 Broadway. -Songs

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, January 12, 1861.

Mr. Thomas yesterday resigned the post o Secretary of the Treasury, and the nomination of General Dix, Postmaster of New York, for the vacancy was sent to the Senate by the President, and confirmed without the usual reference. No nominations have yet been made for the War and Interior Departments. The resignation of Mr. Thomas and the appointment of General Dix have been brought about, it is said, by the subscribers to the government loan, who declined lending their funds to an administration of which avowed secesionists formed a part.

Florida and Alabama have seceded from the Union. An ordinance of secession was passed by the Florida Convention on Thursday, with but seven negative votes. The Alabama Convention adopted a secession ordinance yesterday. Four States have now bolted from the Union, as fol-

South Carolina ... Dec. 20. | Florida ... Jau. 10. Missistippi ... Jan. 9. | Alabama ... Jan. 11. Essisstppi...... Jan. 9. Alabama Jan. 11.
Our desputches from Washington announce an abatement of the excitement, in consequence of pacific news from Charleston. The authorities have relinquished possession of the steamer Marion, and she will resume her place in the line between Charleston and New York.

All the United States forts and arsenals in Louisiana were seized by the forces of the State yesterday. There was no opposition except at Baton Rouge, where Major Haskins, in command of two companies of soldiers, refused at first to surrender. Six companies of State troops were displayed, and after a conference between the Major and the Governor the former gave up the

A despatch from St. Louis states that yesterday morping, by order of General Scott, the federal troops took possession of the Sub-Treasury, Cus House and Post Office building of that city.

The Legislature of North Carolina reassembled on Monday last, the 7th inst., after an interval of two weeks, during which the members have had time for reflection. The result of that reflection is that the first business taken up was the bill apthere is a general desire to make the propriation at least one million. The bill ha already passed the Senate. The peculiar attitude and harsh language of the republican party and leaders have operated with such wonderful rapidity on the feelings of the people that in the short space of fourteen days a complete change of sentiment has been effected among the hitherto conservative portion, and the State is now taking a position from which she will, perhaps. not recede. The Crittenden resolutions are popular in the State, but the belief grows stronger every day that it is folly to expect anything from a party who deny plain constitutional rights, and offer nothing at this tremendous crisis but coercion instead of justice and compromise.

In Congress yesterday the Senate up took Mr. Crittenden's compromise resolutions, and Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, made a speech on the condition of the country. A full report of his remarks is given under the appropriate head. Mr. Seward will address the Senate to-day. The House passed the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, and devoted some time to the consideration of private

The proceedings of the Legislature yesterday were unusually important. Both houses-with but two dissenting votes in the House and one in the Senate-adopted resolutions approving of the recent special Message of the President to Congress, and tendering him whatever aid in men and money may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the federal government.

The steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her dates are anticipated. She brings \$412,210 in

The steamship America, from Liverpool on the 29th, via Queenstown on the 30th ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, bringing two days later news. The America also brings \$810,000 in

Extensive warlike preparations were being carried forward in France. Large purchases of horses have been made in Prussin for France and Piedmont. Steamers are also being purchased by the government, and transformed into war ships.

If reliance may be placed upon the account from Verona, the anti-Austrian agitation in Hungary is rapidly tending to a crisis of grave importance. "No taxes are now paid:" in the more remote parts of the kingdom "the peasants are beginning to produce their long hoarded Kossuth notes;" new notes bearing the signatures of the ex-Governor, Klapka, and Duschek, as well as French and Sardinian coins, are said to be in active circulation.

Another advance in cotton has tak n place, Breadstuffs were active and firm, with a stringent money market, consols closing at 92% for account.

We are in receipt of our usual correspondence from Buenos Ayres, South America, with dates to November 14. The wool crop was being gathered, and promised to be not only unusually large. but of better quality than for some years past. It is estimated that the city will export about 20,000 tons. Prices range from \$95 to \$110 the arroba for fine; Mestiza, \$85 to \$100, and Mediana, \$65 to \$80: 7,500 tons had been bought at these prices. Ounces were quoted at 336. Freight, \$5 per ton. The Custom House receipts for October amout, d to \$000,000, American. The Legislature, which had just adjourned, had been reassembled

NEW YORK HERALD. by the Governor to complete certain legislation in regard to telegraphs, railroads, immigration, &c There is also a proposition to donate the Parana islands to the present occupants. The President has issued a decree authorizing Buenos Ayres to consider and decide upon all consular questions. An important private con-ference had taken place on the 11th be-tween the President, Dr. Derqui, Governor Mitre, of Buenos Ayres, and General Urquiza, now Governor of Entre Rios, at the residence of the latter. The precise result is not known. Mr. de Alvear, the popular Minister of Foreign Affairs, had resigned and received the appointment of Minister to the United States. His father filled the same honorable post, and died at Washington city several years since. Mr. Bravard, pupil and associate of the late Paron Cuvier, has visited the mining region of San Juan, and is said to have ocen surprised at its richness in gold, silver, copper and coal.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to November 25 have been received. There is no news of any interest. Exchange remained at previous rates namely, 27.90. There was very little doing in

By way of New Orleans we have advices from Havana to the 7th inst. There was no news of importance. Sugar was dull, with a stock of 29, 000 boxes, against 12,500 at the corresponding pe riod last year.

The overland express, with San Francisco dates to the afternoon of the 29th ult., arrived at Fort Kearney at noon yesterday. The general news is unimportant. The weather was fine, but business remained very dull. The steamer of the 1st inst would take about a million and a half in treasure The Southern secession movement caused much discussion. It is said that the remark of Sanator Latham, that California will remain with the Union of the North and West, is a correct representation of the opinion of a vast majority of the people.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday. Very little business of importance was transacted. A resolution was offered and adopted directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant on Nathan C. Platt, late County Treasurer, for the whole amount of moneys in his hands due the county, and to deposit the same to the credit of the county. The quarterly bill of the four Coroners of the city was ordered to be paid. The bill amounts to \$5,188 88. A veto was received from the Mayor on the resolution to authorize the Board of Police to pay out of any moneys in their possession the bills incurred for the clean-ing of tenement houses. The Board then adjourned until Wednesday at twelve o'clock, noon.

The newly elected Board of Councilmen that for

the fifth time last evening, and on the calling of the roll the twelve democratic members answered to their names, the republicans and Mr. Repper (Mozart democrat) still refusing to appear. There not being a quorum present, the President pro tem. declared the Board adjourned till Saturday at six o'clock. Mr. Repper holds the balance o power, and unless some plan is devised by both parties, he can prevent the permanent organization of the Board. It is understood that should there be no election for President this evening, the democrats will propose to the republicans to draw for President, and should the republicans succeed in obtaining their presiding officer, the defeated party are to have the appointment of clerks and

Judge Hilton delivered an elaborate opinio vesterday, deciding that Mr. Platt, the late City Chamberlain, was legally removed from office that Mr. Devlin was duly appointed thereto, and that Mr. Platt must stand committed to the county jail until he delivers up the books and property of the Chamberlain to his successor. A full report of the Judge's opinion is given in another part of to-day's paper.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday Judge Brady discharged the jury in consequence of there being no business before the Court. He wished it to be understood that the cause of adjournment was owing to the fact of counsel not being pra-pared, and not from any desire on the part of the Court to postpone the business.

In the case of arson against Frederick Freund whose trial took place yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the jury, at half-past ten o'clock last night, rendered a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy. Judge Leonard remarked that he had no discretion in the matter the law made it imperative to sentence the prisoner to the State prison for life. However, the Judge said he would join with the jury to present the case to the Governor for a commutation. The prisoner will be sentenced at twelve o'clock to

There was a meeting of our Irish fellow citizen last evening at the Astor House to consult on the propriety of a sympathetic meeting with the move ment now on foot in Ireland for national indepen dence. There were about forty gentlemen pre sent, among whom we noticed the Honorable Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, and Judges O'Connor and Connolly; Messrs, John McKeon, Hennessey, Do heny, Roach, and Drs. Connery, Norris, Jones, &c. The meeting was very harmonious, and broke up at about ten o'clock.

Skating was resumed on the Central Park ves terday, with nearly all its former vigor. A large number of ladies were present, who threw off their former reserve and skated on the larger pond in

stead of that set apart for their special use.

The sales of cetton yesterday embraced 2,400 bales, including 300 in transit. The market closed firm, on the basis of 12%c. a like. Flour was in more active deman for export and for domestic consumption. The market closed at an advance of \$6, per barrel for shipping grades of State and Western. Wheat was freely chased and at full prices, mostly for export. Corn was n fair demand, with sales at 68c. a 69c. for new mixed Western, 70c. a 71c. for old, and 70c. iet; new mess sold at \$17, and new prime \$13 a \$13 12. There was a speculative feeling in rice. The sales within two or three days have amounted to about 3,200 casks, closing at an advance of 3cc. a 3cc. per pound. Of the amount sold 1,000 a 1,200 ere taken for export. Sugars were some less buoya and setive. The sales embraced about 500 hhds., at rates given in another column. Coffee was in foir demand and t steady prices, with sales of about 2,460 bags, closing at rates given in another column. Freights were steady with fair engagements, while rates were unthanged.

MR. SEWARD'S EXPECTED SPEECH TO-DAY .-

Mr. Seward, it is expected, will speak in the Senate to-day on the crisis. What will he say? What will be propose? These are important questions, considering the new responsibilities thrown upon his shoulders. He will stand before the Scnate in this speech as the organ, the representative, the authorized agent of the President elect. His speech is anticipated, not as a mere speech from Senator Seward, but as an official manifesto from the Premier of the incoming administration. From the late Astor House remarks of the Senator on the revolutionary troubles of the country, we are prepared for a very soothing and conciliatory speech to-day. We should be gratified to assure our readers that they may anticipate, in this instance, something more than conciliatory professions and vague and indefinite-promises of a restoration of the Union. The case is in his hands. As the Premier elect of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward may immortalize himself this day, if he will at once come up bravely and patriotically to the exigencies of the crisis and the responsibilities which attach to his position. In any event, his speech will be very apt to put an end to our suspense, for it will renew our confidence in the Union, or scatter

our hopes to the winds.

The Pressure of the Revolution-The Whether the Union can be saved even now s doubtful; but if not now, never. Its speedy dissolution is at hand, or a complete recognition of the guarantees of the constitution, which is its only bond. Such is the alternative which cannot longer be evaded by human ingenuity. Not only is revolution pending, but it actually begun, and making such progress as no revolution over made before. In six States the federal forts have been seized by the State authorities. In one hostile guns have been directed against the United States flag, and a ship with its troops on board driven back by cannon balls. This attitude of South Carolina has the sympathy, and will have the support, of the vast majority of the Southern people. Two or three States have already seceded. Several others will be out of the confederacy in a very few days, and the whole South will be cut off before the 4th of March, and banded together in a Southern Union, or in a position to be confederated very

Yet, in the face of these alarming develope ments, what are the republican party doing to arrest the triumphant march of revolution? Nothing whatever, but, on the contrary, everything to stimulate it. Mr. Lincoln and the leaders are too busy in dividing the spoils beforehand to pay much attention to passing events. Mr. Trumbull, in Congress, supposed to speak the sentiments of the President elect, dismisses the question of revolution with the ludicroun remark that "The secession movement of South Carolina is, in his judgment, nothing"-an observation which elicited laughter, but which was more a cause for tears. If the question were merely one about the forts, or the property of the federal government within the limits of South Carolina it might be very easily settled. But it is of far broader dimensions, embracing the separation of fifteen States from the national confederacy; and whether they have a legal and constitutional right to take the step or not is immaterial to the issue precipitated upon the coun-

What is the cause of this calamitous condition of affairs? The adoption by the republican party of the Chicago platform, and a stern refusal to abandon the ground that party have taken. The man who does not see that the maintenance of the Chicago platform will result in the dissolution of the Union mus be blind to all the signs of the times. Whether or not it will also result in civil war depends upon whether the North, or a majority in Congress, will insist on coercing the seceding States. The Union is now practically dissolved and unless the Chicago platform is aban doned, no power on earth can reunite the severed fragments. Instead of doing this, the republican journals, including the Tribune, are urging preparations for war. And so much exercised is our philosopher lest, by any possibility, a satisfactory compromise should be carried in Congress, and the impending danger hanging over us like a black thunder cloud should be dissipated, he urges upon all the fanatics throughout the country to petition Congress against a peaceable settlement of the national troubles.

Greeley says the Herald, in calling, on the leaders of the republicans to abandon the Chicago platform, demands from the party, not really conciliation, but suicide." is strictly true, and no less a sacrifice can save the Union from being broken up into fragments. The party is doomed to destruction in any event, and it might as well make a merit of necessity, and, by gracefully submitting to its fate, avert a bloody struggle, in which the Chicago platform and its architects would be scattered to the four winds of heaven. As Jonah was cast into the sea to appease the storm and save the ship in which he sailed from wreck, is it necessary to throw overboard the republican party to secure the safety of the "ship of State" built by the sages and patriots of 1787. There is this difference between the two cases: whereas the prophet was miraculously preserved in a whale's maw, to be disgorged on the shore a living man, there can be no resurrection for the republican party, no hope for it now or hereafter.

And this is retributive justice. The party is founded upon principles which abolish the constitution of the United States. The sum and substance of the Chicago platform is that every man, black as well as white, ought to be and must be free in every part of the Union; that negro servitude is incompatible with the free labor of white men, and both kinds of civilization cannot exist under the same government; that every negro in the United States is entitled to freedom by a law higher than the constitution. Here, then, is a revolutionary party by its own confession. Out of its own nouth it is judged. It impudently and audaciously avows that its object is to overthrow the constitution; and the President elect the man of its choice, has declared that he will disregard the constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court. This is what has alarmed the South and produced a counter revolution, menacing the whole country from Maine to Texas with civil war. The Chicago platform, and the party standing upon the rotten structure, must, therefore, be demolished together, Better that a thousand platforms and a thousand parties should perish in succession than that the temple of liberty erected by Washington, and Madison and Jefferson and Hamilton. and the other architects of the confederacy. should be laid in ruins, and American citizens wage a bloody, fratricidal war against each other-the end of which no man can foresee.

Time was when Greeley "spat upon the platform," and supported the election of the man though that man was a Southern slaveholder. He now spits upon the man who created the platform, while he hugs the platform itself, as drunken man does a lamp post. Greeley and his party must abandon the platform, or they

will go down with it to political perdition. The whole North must go back to the principles of the constitution, as they were understood by those who framed the instrument, and by their contemporaries, for whom it was made. The North has broken the covenant. and that is the sin of which it is guilty, and which is bringing national calamity upon us The Puritan clergy have been wonderfully zealous in denouncing negro servitude as the greatest of all sins, which is no sin at all, but a beneficent Christian institution; while they are silent about the crime of "covenant breaking," which is accursed of God and man. The breach must be repaired, and the South must get what is nominated in the bond. It asks nothing more, and will not be content with less. According to the constitution, it

is the duty of all the States, if there were no fugitive law of Congress, to surrender runaway slaves to their masters on demand, and the slaveholder has a right to travel everywhere throughout this Union with his slaves, and even to sojourn with them unmolested in the city of Bostoh. He has a right to enter the common territory with his slaves to sewle, and his property in their labor, which is plainly recognized in the constitution, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, which is the supreme law of the land, is entitled to the same protection as any other property. These rights were never questioned in early days of the confederacy. It is only in recent years they have been denied. Their denial now is plunging the country into revolution, and it may be into a fruitless civil war, which could have no other effect than ruining the whole country, North and South.

And yet all this is against the will of the people of the North. Nine-tenths of them would vote tomorrow for the propositions of Mr. Crittenden if they had an opportunity; but the politicians who have the control of their political organization will not afford it to them. The republican party in Congress will not do it, and all hope of reconciliation now seems lost. If before the lapse of the next week measures of compromise are not initiated by the republican members, any overtures to save the Union will be too late, and its doom, we fear will be eternally scaled

GENERAL CAMERON'S NOSE OUT OF JOINT .-Our Springfield correspondent, in his letter which we publish to-day, disposes of General Cameron. It thus appears that the General has not been appointed as a member of Hones Abe Lincoln's Cabinet; has not been offered any such appointment; and that the President elect has never seriously entertained the idea of making any such offer. It appears, too, that if the President elect had entertained any favorable inclinations touching the claims of General Cameron, they would have been dissipated on receipt of the mail bags full of remonstrances which poured into Springfield from the republican camp in consequence of the news that the General had been selected for a Cabinet position. The reasons assigned are somewhat in the vein of virtuous indignation, too, for the cold shoulder turned upon the General may be summed up in five words-his lobby antecedents and proclivi-

ties.

Now it strikes us there is such a thing as straining at a gate and swallowing a sawmill. The republican counsellers of Mr. Lincoln are dreadfully shocked at General Cameron's lobby proclivities, are they? But who is considered as the most liberal of all our states men and legislators in regard to the jobs of the lobby? Who but William H. Seward? Yet he is appointed as the head and front of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet proper, and Thurlow Weed, the field marshal of the lobby at Albany and at Washington, is made the chief of the Kitchen Cabinet, while Simon Cameron, forsooth, has been too much mixed up in political financiering to be trusted under the new administration. That General Cameron, as a man of business, is not the man to lose an opportunity for turning an honest penny, we are ready to admit; that his Cameronian ancestors of the Scotch Highlands were not over nice concerning the loose cattle, sheep and poultry of the lowland Saxons, is a matter of history. The organ of acquisitive-ness runs in the breed. The peculiar characteristics of race, clan and family are transmitted more or less, from generation to generation. Thus some philosophers trace back the passion of the Hebrews for the jewelry business to the transactions of their ancestors in Egypt under the instructions of Moses. But time, intermixture and civilization produce great cha physically and mentally, in the same race. Pirates and filibusters were the ancestors of the English stock of the present day; and the industrious law and order loving Scots of our

epoch are drawn from a horde of border ruffians.
Thus in General Cameron the original peculiarities of his clan have been softened and refined into the qualities of the active man of business. He would make an efficient Cabinet officer: his mind is methodical and quick in its perceptions, his political experience is large in all parties, his habits are industrious, he is devoted to the Union, and he never forgets his responsibilities in looking out for the main chance. He would be an excellent adviser of Honest Abe Lincoln in reference to the swarms of venal politicians that will crowd upon him at Washington. Cameron has studied the whole ship's crew of them, from Dan to Beersheba; and we really suspect that they are the conspirators who have put the nose of Cameron out of joint at Springfield.

But let them beware, for Cameron is like old Blucher, and though down to-day, his enemies will find him on his legs to-morrow.

AN ERA OF POLITICAL INSANITY.-It would really appear, from the indications all about us, that the old proverb, "Those whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad," was about to receive another endorsement from the people of this country. That the people of South Carolina are utterly daft there can be no doubt. Nor are the citizens of Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans any more sensible than the Palmetto heroes. We are daily in the receipt of reports, letters and despatches which go to show that this insane fever is contagious; that it has affected many people in the borde States, and in some isolated cases extended to New York, where, under ordinary circumstances, people pay attention to their own business and leave that of their neighbors alone. The city is full of rumors of the most improbable character. The Mayor sends secession messages to the Common Council, and in some quarters efforts are made to organize armed bands of shoulder-hitters to take advantage of the anarchical condition of things which, it is presumed, the secession of the cotton States will bring about. Among other phases of this dangerous though absurd condition of things, we notice that a very worthy charitable institution, composed of the sons of Virginia resident in the metropolis, has had a meeting to discuss the state of the country, and that one of the members has been so far affected with the prevailing malady as to insinuate that there was some danger of secession in the HERALD office. We give a sketch of the orator's remarks in another part of this paper, but must be permitted to say, after an experience of twentyfive years, that the proprietor of this journal will not think of conciliation for a moment; that he will not have the slightest hesitation in

resorting to coercion, and that he will have his own way in any event. So far as the general subject is concerned, there can be no doubt that the great majority of the people of these United States are sound upon one point-and it is the most important of all just now-that the Union must be preserved; that this country is too young, too strong, too self-reliant to be broken up by a few crazy fanatics. Before the Presidential election we were all getting along comfortably enough. Our exports exceeded our imports, the harvest was most plentiful, money was easy and business of all kinds was never better. certain individuals are doing their best to break down trade, to ruin our commercial interests, and to turn the whole country into one vast lunatic asylum. We are of the opinion that it will be much better for these crazy people to keep cool. and see how things turn out. If it should happen that the secession movement resulted disastrously to the seceders how absurd would their Northern sympathizers appear. The members of the Old Dominion Society were wise in declining to take political action at this time. The time for 'resolutions." addresses, orations. &c., has passed. All that we have to do now is to eep our tempers and wait the issue of events, which we can neither direct nor anticipate.

War Imminent in Europe-The Conti-

nental Governments Arming. There is every indication that a fearful struggle is now impending in Europe. Notwithstanding the mystery that shrouds the movements of diplomacy, it is becoming evident that all hope of a compromise on the Venetian question is despaired of. The Austrian absolutists hold, in regard to Europe, pretty much the same position that the black republicans occupy in relation to the slave States. They would rather deluge the earth with blood and risk the integrity of the empire itself than yield one lota of the abstractions which they have set up as their political creed. This stiff-necked obstinacy is, as might be ex-

pected, accumulating hourly fresh perils round the Austrian monarchy. From the military preparations which are being made in Moldo-Wallachia, Bosnia and Servia, it is evident that Garibaldi's meditated attack upon Venice is to be made the key of a grand revolutionary rising in the Danubian Principalities and Hungary, with the object of completely dismembering the Austrian empire, and of creating new governmental organizations out of her dependencies and those of the Porte. These projects are not of recent con-ception. Ever since success crowned the first Italian campaign they have been maturing between Garibaldi and the Hungarian revolutionists, Kossuth, Count Teleki and others. There are grounds for believing that Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel are not entirely strangers to them; otherwise it would be difficult to account for the readiness with which Garibaldi was induced to postpone his threat of attacking Venice immediately after the conquest of Naples, and to retire for a season from political affairs.

Whether this conjecture be well founded or not, it is certain that France is making war preparations on a vast scale, exceeding even hose which preceded the campaign in Lombardy. Besides the augmentation of her already large army by the increase of the effective strength of her infantry regiments, and ther formation of new regiments of cavalry, for mounting which she is making extensive purchases of horses in Eastern Prussia, she is converting all the steamers she can purchase into war vessels and transports. This does not look like a mere contingent support of Victor Emanuel within the limits of the conditions which France had publicly assigned to her cotributed to the Emperor in revising M. Pereire's pamphlet, that he did not desire to extend the present houndaries of France the conviction cannot be excluded that their expansion con stitutes the main object of his present increased armaments. In the complications which the stubbornness of Austrian diplomatists is fostering in regard to Venice. Hungary and the Danubian Principalities, he sees prospective advantages to France, and he means to be in readiness to avail himself of them. Sardinia only obtained the Duchies by the cession of Savoy and Nice; the acquisition of the Two Sicilies will have to be paid for either by some further sacrifice on her part or by her joint aid in promoting French designs on Austrian territory. Napoleon thinks, of course, with Kossuth, that the peace of Europe can never be secured until Austria is reduced to the condition of a second or third rate Power, and he has no objection to be made the instrument of stripping her of some of her overgrown proportions.

The recent concessions made to the people and press of France, and the consolidation of the English alliance, are additional evidences of the magnitude of the struggle which is at hand. That it is likely to be of a more serious character than any that the present generation has witnessed, is shown by the sudden anxiety which the Emperor has manifested to enter into the path of liberal concessions Before engaging in a conflict which may be of some years duration, and which is uncertain in its results, he feels the necessity of strengthening himself at home, and the relaxation of his political system, with a closer rapprochement to England, is, he believes, the surest means of effecting that object.

There is only one thing that can save Europe from the dangers that menace its tranquillity and that is the entire abandonment by Austria of her present suicidal policy. Let her cede Venice to Italy, and grant to the Hungarians, as well as to her other subjects, the blessing of constitutional liberty, and she will be im pregnable against all attacks. Are the men at the head of her affairs likely to awake in time

to this conviction? We fear not. UNION AMONG THE OPERA SINGERS.—We perceive, from a circular issued by the Directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, that the artists of the Italian Opers, who are usually in favor of anarchy and secession, have resolved to unite and conquer. The circular states that Signor Muzio, the Director of the Italian Artists' Association, " has the honor to announce that he has concluded an engagement with the Directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, for a grand Italian Opera season in the City of Churches." The Artists' Association have been carrying on their Union since last October—a wonderfully long time for an opera company to hold together. Can it be possible that even the opera singers are taking a lesson of pru-dence and common sense from the insane exam-ple of the cotton States?

The Y'and of "the Central American Imbrogh to"-San June de Nicaragua Free Port.

Engrossed with exciting and absorbing

events at he me, the press and people of the United States have lost sight of most of those

questions of fore en policy in which they have

hitherto taken an active interest. For ten years the affects of Central America—British

aggressions, San Juan seizures, Mosquito protectorates, transit samber 's and filibuster raids. not only occupied slarge share of public attention, leading articles in newspapers and diplomatic correspondance, but actually several times brought us to the va 'y verge of war with Great Britain. Probably a ome of us remember how nearly we same 10 a collision copelled the Prometheus to pay he rbor dues to the King of Mosquito, and how Captain Jolly, of her Majesty's steamer Berm uda, informed Captain Hollins, of the United States frigate Cyane, that he regretted the snam 'lness of his force did not enable him to bles the impudent Yankee out of water for perform ag the heroic feat of burning Greytown. N'e may venture to say that there are man't wer treaty; and it is reported that several cords of official correspondence as to the true construction of that instrument are stored away in the Department of State, where, we fear, they run imminent risk of being burned or otherwise destroyed by the Visigoths of Accomac, under the lead of Alaric Wise, when they make their descent on the capital. Where now are Chatfield and Squier, those doughty champions of their respective nationalities, who first made Central America famous and familiarized the world with the name of Nica-

caragua? And where Borland, whose im-

maculate nose, brought in violent contact with

a flying junk bottle, led to the bombardment of

San Juan? Where the bibulous array of re-

presentatives who followed these pioneers of

diplomacy in Isthmian wilds? Even Sir Wil-

liam Gore Ouseley is forgotten, and there is

doubt if even Dimitry is not a historical myth.

But, seriously, so rapid is the march of

events, the human kaleidoscope changes so often and quickly, that the most important results, in their attainment, are frequently overlooked or unappreciated. When Great Britain took possession of San Juan and the Island of Tigre, colonized Ruatan and set up the Mosquito Protectorate, she no doubt intended thereby to seize the keys of the Isthmus and hold the toll-gate between the two oceans. Her policy in this respect was traditional, for the measure had been contemplated for more than a century. Its development was precipitated by the acquisition of California on the part of the United States, which first made the question of interoceanic communication a practical one to the American people. Up to 1849 the United States had taken no interest whatever in that portion of our continent. Its resources were unknown and its trade was in other hands. So profound was our apathy, that the protests of Nicaragua against the seizure of San Juan. in 1848, and the earnest appeal of the government of that country to our own for moral aid in support of its rights, were allowed to pass without the poor courtesy of an acknowledgment. But, as we have said, as soon as the question of easy communication with Califor-nia was forced on public attention and became one of practical interest, then the United States woke up to the nature of British aggressions on Nicaragua. It was at once seen that our interests in the Pacific, multiplied beyond all anticipation by the discovery of gold. paramountly required that every available route of communication between the oceans should be open and free. And we aroused to the fact to find their portals held by a powerful and not over scrupulous rival.

pretensions under which they had been seized and obstructed obviously became a leading, not to say vital, measure of American policy. General Taylor comprehended the necessities of the case, and the very first diplomatic appointment which he made was that of Mr. Squier to Nicaragua, with stringent instructions to thwart British designs and secure American interests. How well the battle was opened every one at all acquainted with Central American affairs must remember. Mr. Squier found the port of San Juan held by a British force, and measures on foot to occupy the commanding Bay of Fonseca on the Pacific side, thus securing the absolute control of the Is hmus in English hands The Mosquito kingdom and the Mosquito Protectorate were only the stalking horses of this deep design. The attempt on the Bay of Fonseca was fortunately forestalled by the cession of the island of Tigre, commanding it, to the United States. And then came the analysis of British pretensions on the Mosquito shore, in which the United States and its representatives planted themselves firmly by the side of the Central American States in support of their territorial rights. It is not our purpose, however, to trace the

To reopen these routes and break down the

history of the diplomatic contest which ensued. It was the most protracted of any in which the country was ever engaged, and was carried on up to 1856 with extraordinary zeal on both sides. It then came to a dead lock, both England and the United States having committed themselves to perfectly irreconcileable declarations, from which neither could with honor recede. The only mode of resolving the issue seemed to be through the ultimate one of force. And here there was a pause, alike feverish and dangerous. Fortunately, however, a solution was suggested outside of the official parties to the controversy, which has resulted in a complete settlement. This solution was the simple one of inviting the various Central American States to treat directly with Great Britain for the relinquishment of her pretensions. Her statesmen, long before satisfied of their inability to carry out the policy inaugurated in 1848, in face of the direct hostility of the United States, were willing to yield to the solicita-tions of the feeble republics of Central America what their pride forbade them to concede to a peer. The treatles with Guatemala, fixing definitely the boundaries and status of Belize; the conventions with Honduras, surrendering the Bay Islands and relinquishing Mosquito pretensions within the limits of that State, and finally the convention with Nicaragua, subverting the so-called Mosquito kingdom, and reducing "his Mosquito Majesty" to the congenial rank of an ordinary savage, and, above all, restoring the long disown" of the blue books, to its rightful ownersuch have been the results of the simple and rational policy originated in 1856.
We have been led into these reminiscences